

HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR LIBERTY BONDS?

Campbell Interurban Press

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CAMPBELL, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1917

How to Use Wesson Oil

WESSON OIL is a pure delicate vegetable product for use in salad dressings and sauces, for shortening and frying, and wherever an oil or cooking fat of high quality is required. It makes rich, tender cake, flaky pastry and delicious hot breads. For frying it is more wholesome than fats of animal origin, giving a thin golden brown crust which is easily digestible. No special instructions are needed for its use. Follow your favorite recipes and see how good they are when made with Wesson Oil.

Have You Bought YOUR Liberty Bonds?

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Our Country is in War

Few of us realize the seriousness of it, and that we may be defeated, our cherished ideals of liberty and freedom crushed, and that we may be ground under the heel of a foreign despot.

Every one must do what he can. The highest duty is to fight at the front; the next to help provide food and munitions; and last to let our money help. Let us all subscribe for

LIBERTY LOAN BONDS.

They are safe and pay 3% per cent. If we do none of these things we may well be called slackers.

Our motto is: "A Bond in Every Home."

THE BANK OF CAMPBELL will receive your subscription without charge for its services.

Since last week these have subscribed:-

| | | | |
|----------------|-------|----------------|-----|
| Isaac Zion | \$100 | C. H. Schrader | 300 |
| Jay Brooks | 1,000 | C. N. Cooper | 200 |
| Abi A. Butler | 300 | E. L. Loyd | 100 |
| Etta C. Alison | 100 | | |

THE BANK OF CAMPBELL

Commercial

Savings

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| Zerolene | Full line of | Johnson's Carbon |
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| Dry Cells | Electric Lamps | Flashlights |

WHITMAN'S Hardware & Plumbing Repair Shop

Have You Bought YOUR Liberty Bonds?

Have You Preserved

your eggs for 1917? We have a fresh supply of Water Glass. Come in and we will gladly tell you how to use it.

Orchard City Drug Co.

Local and Personal Take the Loan

By Edward Everett Hale

(Written in May, 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War)

Birth announcement cards at Smith's. J. E. Olds is driving a new auto purchased a short time ago.

Lost—A Green Woolen Scarf. Finder please leave at the Press office.

Register with us immediately for long season's work. GEO. E. HYDE & CO. For Sale: Transplanted Tomato Plants. San Jose Canning variety. GORDON AINSLEY.

J. S. Fay has purchased a Brisco car thru E. W. Preston, the local agent.

For Sale—Quick Meal gasoline range, and wood cook stove, in good condition, reasonable. Mrs. R. Alison.

Cherries will soon be ripe and you will need some good long ladders. See Newcomb about it. 295 Campbell ave.

The last Hamilton nine trimmed the Campbell delegation on the local diamond Monday afternoon by the score of 7 to 2.

Miss Alice Duncan returned Friday from a successful term of school at Ripon. Her vacation will be spent with her family.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralston Alison and Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Hayes autoed to the Gazos creek Tuesday for a fishing trip and outing.

Mrs. Easton Carter and Margaret were here from Palo Alto for several days with the J. F. Duncan family while father was painting the house.

Born: To Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Hyde, a son, May 27. Father just can't keep from smiling and the family is quite satisfied with its little self.

Mrs. H. W. Williams and Mrs. H. A. Watrous have dramatized an Irish story, which they have re-named, "The Perplexities of Mrs. McGuire". They will present the sketch at the Methodist Ladies' Aid Social, June 8.

The S. G. Rodeck family departed Friday for Los Angeles by auto, planning to spend several weeks with the C. H. Antrim family and friends. We understand they took along some of "Ma's bread."

Miss Ruth Hayes arrived home from Arcata Sunday. Miss Hayes graduated from the new Normal school at that place last week and has secured a position in the teaching corps at Grants Pass, Oregon, the coming year.

Miss Charlotte Davis returned home Saturday from Seima where she has been teaching the past year. The school year will not begin until October this fall in order to allow the children to assist in the grape harvest during September.

Red Cross Ball Game Big Success

Several hundred people journeyed to Santa Clara last Sunday to see our Athletics hand a defeat to the San Francisco Native Sons Contingent by a score of 6-3.

W. J. Benson, Chairman of the Committee, has requested that his thanks be extended to the good people of our community who generously contributed toward the big success achieved.

The game was interesting from the very beginning. Campion, for the visitors, hit to Lamarra who tossed him out at first, Chappie, next up, hit to deep center for a three bagger but romped home when Wayland pegged wild to third to cut him off. Gard hit to Lamarra and was out at first. Our boys came in determined to "even Steven". Purdy was too anxious and hit the air. Bradbury walked. Lamarra also walked. Paul singled scoring Bradbury. Oliver hied to center the fielder dropping the ball. Oliver was safe but Paul and Lamarra tried to pull a "dear Alphonse" stunt and were both touched out by the 2nd baseman.

The visitors did not score again until the 6th when Mehrtens tripped to left and scored on a fly to center by Campion. They put another over in 8th when Madden tripped and scored on Mehrtens' sacrifice. Our boys scored again in the 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 6th innings. An amusing exhibition of high priced ivory was pulled in the 2nd. Wayland singled to center. Morton slammed a line drive to short, who bobbled it, but Wayland, for some reason or other, decided the ball was caught and was navigating back to first when the Lumber King shouted deep sea greetings enroute to second. Wayland pulled the play to first and Ye Wilde Harold was safe at third, and scored almost immediately when Leonard doubled to center. Morton was up four times and scored 3 runs without a hit or a walk. Tell us, Charlie, how can this be done. The boys gathered a total of 8 bingles off the Bay city's wonder, Mehrtens, while they only got Billy Paul for 3.

The boys do not play on Memorial Day. They lay off June 3rd. June 10th at Redwood City.

Take the Loan

By Edward Everett Hale
(Written in May, 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War)

Come, freemen of the land,
Come meet the great demand,
True heart and open hand.

Take the loan!
For the hopes the prophets saw,
For the swords your brothers draw,
For liberty and law

Take the loan!
Ye ladies of the land,
As ye love the gallant band,
Who have drawn the soldier's brand.

Take the loan!
Who would bring them what she could,
Who would give the soldier food,
Who would staunch her brother's blood.

Take the loan!
All who saw her hosts pass by,
All who joined the parting cry,
When he bade them do or die,

Take the loan!
As ye wished their triumph then,
As ye hope to meet again,
And to meet their gaze like men,

Take the loan!
Who could press the great appeal
Of our ranks of serried steel,
Put your shoulders to the wheel,

Take the loan!
That our prayers in truth may rise,
Which we press with streaming eyes,
On the Lord of earth and skies,

Take the loan!

Registration Day

The California State Bureau of Registration has issued the following instructions to the Councils of Defense concerning registration for the Selective Draft on June 5, 1917.

(a) That every male within the ages specified by the President's proclamation (21 to 31) must register on registration day in his home precinct.

(b) That this applies to all, both citizens and aliens.

(c) That neither sickness, absence, physical disability, public office or anything else, except the fact that the man is in active military service of the United States, is a ground for exemption from registration. Registrars should be warned that they must themselves register, if male and within the age limits.

(d) That active military service of the United States includes only such National Guardsmen, as have actually been called into active service of the Federal Government.

(e) That failure to register is subject to heavy penalty, involving jail sentence.

(f) That after the day of registration, any male between the ages proclaimed by the President may be called upon by any peace officer to exhibit his registration certificate, and unless he produces it, may be taken into custody.

Pundita Circle

Pundita Circle met at the home of Mrs. James Turner Wednesday afternoon. The spacious living-room was aglow with beautiful blossoms, arranged in very artistic vases. During the business meeting, four subjects were chosen for the programs next year; Literature, Domestic Science, Gardening, and Child Welfare. The chairmen of the Literary, Domestic Science, and Music sections then presented a joint program. The first number was a delightful talk by Mrs. Corning on "The Empress Josephine." Mrs. Day read a very interesting paper on "Coffee." Two charming Victrola records, "Humoresque", and "Waltz Caprice", closed the program. Mrs. Turner, assisted by her sister, Mrs. Nutting, served delicious refreshments.

Jas. A. Kelley came home from the Gazos mill Saturday for a short stay with his family and to be present at the graduation of his son, Norman, who finishes 8th Grade.

I. W. Snow engineered a party of some thirty High school students on a truck ride to the Lick Observatory on Mt. Hamilton Saturday afternoon. Some real star gazing was enjoyed by all.

Mr. and Mrs. James Turner motored home from Carmel by way of the Santa Cruz mountains. Mrs. Turner was attracted by the flowering wild pansy, and gathered huge bunches which she arranged with gairdaria in decorating her home for the Pundita Circle meeting. These artistic bouquets were still fresh and beautiful Saturday night when she entertained the fortnightly dancing class.

VACATION TIME!

"Enjoyment is as much a necessity as work; to find pleasure in life is as much a duty as to find profit; and the only man who lives a wholesome, normal, successful life is he who combines pleasure and work, toil and recreation, from day to day from the beginning to the end. Pleasure is a duty that cannot be postponed."

Before you go camping, or picnicking—before you take an outing of any sort, fortify your commissary department with groceries from "BLAINE'S".

Among other things:
Canned Meats and Vegetables of the best quality.

1X1 Tamales—three kinds; priced at 5c, 10c, 15c.

Campbell's Beans—a particularly good value at 15c a can.

Fancy Cakes—take along an assortment of these goodies.

Sardines—to use when the fishing is poor—priced at 10c and up.

Potato Chips—famous for their freshness.

Chipped Beef—popular for sandwiches—in bulk, or in glass.

Especially, Del Monte Ripe Olives in cans. You will find these canned olives very convenient for an outing delicacy, or for a reserve supply on your pantry shelves. Two sizes; 15c, and 25c.

RED CROSS SUBSCRIPTIONS

We shall be glad to furnish blanks and forward your subscription.

Have You Bought YOUR LIBERTY BONDS?



Where you get a square deal for your round dollars.

Have You Bought YOUR Liberty Bonds?

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Automobile, Motorcycle and Bicycle Sundries & Repairing
All Work Guaranteed

Firestone, Republic, Federal TIRES & TUBES.

Automobile Oils, Greases and Gasoline

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OUR ICE-CREAM A DELIGHT ALWAYS

refreshing and nutritious, and yours to enjoy. It is valued for its purity and healthfulness, because it is made of the best materials, with extreme care and skill, and for its delightful and luscious flavor.

MRS. J. A. KELLEY.

Have You Bought YOUR Liberty Bonds?

Have You Bought YOUR Liberty Bonds?

Now is the time to get ready for the big crop. We are in a position to make you prompt delivery and better prices than ever, on

TREE PROPS & TRAY STOCK

See us before purchasing anything in our line elsewhere.

Campbell Lumber Co.

W. T. MORTON, Prop.

PHONE 13L

Lumber & Mill Work Lime, Cement Etc
Campbell, Cal.

Christian Science Services

in Odd Fellows' Hall every Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. Subject for June 3rd, is "Ancient and Modern Necromancy, alias Mesmerism and Hypnotism, Denounced." You are cordially invited. Sunday-School at 9:45.

Have You Bought YOUR Liberty Bonds?



We handle nothing but the very best Government Inspected Meats

Campbell Market

Campbell California

A. S. Gilson, Prop.

Our Meats are good

Advertise in the Press

Buy A LIBERTY Bond

TORPEDO IS COSTLY

Every One Fired Costs Uncle Sam \$7,000.

On Land, Machine Gun Is Most Expensive, Eating Up \$12 Every Minute It Is in Action.

A few years ago theatergoers were much interested in a production in which the hero had to get rid of a million dollars in a year or lose a larger estate.

Figures just compiled by Uncle Sam's ordnance officers show that if the hero had declared a little war and it had lasted a few weeks he would have experienced no difficulty in ridding himself of his wealth.

The figures show that each time Uncle Sam fires a torpedo it costs \$7,000.

Ordnance expenses in time of war range from a maximum of \$7,000 for each torpedo to 2 cents for each bullet fired from a revolver.

If the dreadnaught Arizona gets into action and fires a broadside from its 12 14-inch guns and auxiliary cannon it will cost just \$15,000 for each of these performances.

On land the machine gun has about the most expensive appetite of any of Uncle Sam's weapons. The machine gun fires between 500 and 600 bullets of .30 caliber a minute, which makes it cost \$12 for each 60 seconds of activity.

Every bullet fired from a rifle by an infantryman or cavalryman costs 5 cents, while the pistol shots fired by cavalrymen, officers and non-commissioned officers cost 2 cents apiece. The shells and shrapnel used by field artillery cost about \$20 each, while a projectile for a 14-inch land gun costs \$800.

The torpedo, however, is not only the most expensive means of destruction used in American warfare, but it is the most delicately constructed weapon at Uncle Sam's command. It is virtually a launch, being equipped with two screw propellers moving in opposite directions and being 18 or 20 feet long. It will continue to plow the sea until its motors run down or it hits the mark.

Nitroglycerine and copper contribute most heavily to the expense of torpedoes. Expert workmanship ranks next as an item of cost, for the delicate parts of a torpedo must be accurate in their construction to one-five-thousandths of an inch. A thickness or thinness of more or less than one-five-thousandth of an inch in any part of the mechanism would prevent it from working properly.

TELLS OF A CLEVER COLLIE

Robert Louis Stevenson Recites Interesting Tale of Dog Which Knew His Master's Step.

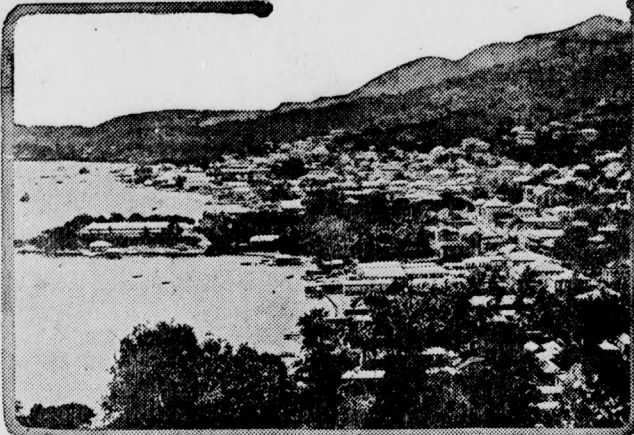
In one of his books, Robert Louis Stevenson writes of his friend, John Tood, a shepherd who had spent his days herding sheep on the Pentland hills, in Scotland. Many a talk these two had together as they roamed the hillsides with the dogs and sheep, and John had endless stories of the days when the drove roads, which now lie green and solitary, were busy thoroughfares, thronged with drovers and their beasts. Of sheep dogs John has much to tell, and here is one of his stories as Stevenson tells it:

"Once," he writes, "when John had a specially clever sheepdog, he had bought some sheep in Edinburgh, and on the way out, the road being crowded, two were lost. This was a reproach to John, and a slur upon the dog; and both were alive to their misfortune. Word came, after some days, that a farmer about Braith had found a pair of sheep; and thither went John and the dog to ask for restitution. But the farmer was a hard man and stood upon his rights. 'How were they marked?' he asked; and since John had bought right and left from many sellers he had no notion of the marks. 'Very well,' said the farmer, 'then it's only right that I should keep them.' 'Well,' said John, 'it's a fact that I cannae tell the sheep; but if my dog can, will ye let me have them?' The farmer was honest as well as hard, and, besides, I daresay, he had little fear of the ordeal; so he had all the sheep upon his farm into one large park, and turned John's dog into their midst. That hairy man of business knew his errand well; he knew that John and he had bought two sheep and (to their shame) lost them about Boroughmuirhead; he knew, besides . . . that they were come to Braith for their recovery; and without pause or blunder singled out, first one and then another, the two wauls. . . . And the shepherd and his dog—what do I say? the true shepherd and his man—set off together by Fairmilehead in jocund humor, and 'smiled together' all the way home, with the two recovered ones before them."

"I suppose if your candidate had been elected some radical changes would have been made in the government?"

"Yes," replied the party worker, in a melancholy tone. "We had good men picked out for all the important places."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

COUNTRY'S NEW TERRITORY



ST. THOMAS, WEST INDIES

THE American flag has recently been raised over the Danish West Indian group of islands, the United States having agreed by treaty to pay the Danish government \$25,000,000 for all of the holdings of the latter country in the West Indies.

On the map the West Indies are seen as a string of islands, beginning with the large ones of Cuba and Santo Domingo, thinning out in midocean to a few almost invisible dots, and then emerging to the south again in the larger French and English islands. What we have bought from Denmark are about fifty of these little pinhead islands, writes Frederic J. Haskin. Only three of them are large enough to have names on the map, and the largest contains but 84 square miles. Insignificant, however, these islands are most interesting, and may become important.

Two Embraced in the Virgin Group.

St. Thomas and St. John belong to the Virgin group of islands, which was discovered by Columbus, as was also St. Croix. St. Thomas was settled by the Dutch, who left it for New York. Then the Danes took it, and the English took it away from the Danes several times, but always gave it back because they did not want it. The Dutch and the English also squabbled in a small way over St. Croix; then the Spaniards got hold of it, only to be driven out by the French, who gave it to the Knights of Malta. They, being unable to make a living there, burned up their holdings and departed. Denmark, thereupon got St. Croix for the same reason that she got St. Thomas, namely, because nobody else wanted it. She has been losing money on the islands almost ever since; that \$25,000,000 will be the first profit that Denmark, as a nation, has made out of her West Indian colonies in a long time.

The history of our own relation to the islands has been much repeated of late. In 1865 Secretary of State Seward offered \$7,500,000 for them, a vote was taken here and the people were almost unanimous for the transfer. The bill then died in the senate committee on foreign relations. In 1902 we wasted an opportunity to buy the islands for \$5,000,000. In 1916 we jumped at the chance to buy them for \$25,000,000, and now the money having been paid the islands are under the flag. The price comes to nearly \$300 an acre, as against 2 cents an acre which we paid for Alaska, 27 cents for the Philippines and about \$35 for the Canal zone. Thus it is seen that colonies, like everything else, are going up in price.

Island Littered With Old Relics.

This crude summary of the history of the Danish West Indies gives no idea of their real story, which is filled with romance of the Spanish main, with pirates and privateers and doublets and creole beauties. The islands are littered with old cannon, ruined forts and all the other stage props of swashbuckling romance.

Geologically, these islands are the tips of a badly swamped mountain range. St. Thomas juts suddenly out of the water, like a swimmer's head. From its highest point you can see Porto Rico to the west and an amazing amount of ocean all around. There is practically no cultivation, because all the people make a living out of the harbor. Fire and hurricane have swept the island almost clear of forest, but there is a low, dense growth of brush, which affords a shelter for wild goats and deer, while a few cattle graze on the open, windswept mountain tops. The island is beautiful with a vivid, unexpected beauty—an ideal place to explore with a pony and a camera. And the bulk of it is now serving no other purpose than to delight an occasional wanderer with an eye for the picturesque.

St. Croix, on the other hand, is a rich island. It contains 84 square miles of territory, a large part of which is planted in sugar cane. One side of the island is flat, while a miniature mountain range borders the other, rising steeply out of the bright, tender green of the sugar fields, which reach clear down to the palm groves along the white beaches. This island has fine roads bordered with rows of royal palms, and it boasts no less than 20 automobiles. Long ago it was a favorite winter resort for Americans, and the islanders believe that it is going to become popular with tour-

ists again. Land has already been bought for the erection of a large modern hotel.

St. John Claims 900 Inhabitants.

St. John contains about twenty square miles. It claims 900 inhabitants, but they are hard to find owing to the density of the jungle, the lack of roads and the fact that there is no town on the island.

The other 47 islands which are included in our purchase vary from such bits as Sall rock, which is a bare spire of granite that looks like a sail and affords a home for a few sea birds, to Buck island, which is several square miles in area, covered with dense growth, and full of wild pigeons, parrots and wild goats. Most of these small islands, or keys, are uninhabited and many of them are practically never visited by men.

Our purchase includes three principal cities and a few smaller villages.

The most important of the cities is Charlotte Amalie, on this island of St. Thomas. In the islands the town is called St. Thomas, its Danish name almost never being heard. It has about 12,000 inhabitants, most of whom have negro blood, but it is not a negro town in the sense that Port au Prince is. The typical St. Thomian of the better class is a West Indian creole, and of a distinctive type. He has just enough negro blood to make his skin dark and his hair slightly kinky. He is indolent and pleasure-loving, but intelligent and pretty well educated. Many of the leading merchants of St. Thomas are creoles, including the only millionaire in the islands. These well-to-do creoles have their children educated in Europe, and mingle with the Danish officials as social equals. Many of the young Danes have taken creole brides back to Denmark.

Capital City Rated Beautiful.

In St. Croix are Christiansted, the capital, and Fredrikstad, each having a population of between 4,000 and 5,000. Fredrikstad is a flat, white, dusty town, swept by the wind from its open roadstead, and is neither picturesque nor interesting. Christiansted, on the other hand, is a beautiful tropical city, full of flowers and palms and picturesque old houses. It has a pretty little harbor choked with sand and mud. The bulk of the people in St. Croix are black negroes, while the dominant class are mostly Irishmen and Danes.

From these facts, it will be seen that we have not bought a valuable piece of real estate, but the purchase seems to be amply justified. Whatever the value of the islands to us, our potential value to them is enormous. The people of the Danish West Indies are looking to us with faith and hope for many things, and the whole Caribbean world will watch our course there with keen and critical interest. Wherefore Uncle Sam's new islands are a more important part of his domain than they appear on the map.

No Newsboys Required.

A Rochester newspaper has accomplished the task of selling newspapers without the aid of newsboys in the outlying districts of the city. This has been done with the aid of a motor truck, a number of sacks and coin receptacles. The sacks are placed on poles or tree branches, and contain 20 to 40 papers each. They carry signs reading: "Take paper and deposit coin in coin receptacle." The motor truck delivers the sacks to their various positions in the morning and collects the empties and receipts in the evening. The returns show that very few people neglect to pay for the papers they take. The sales average 35 papers to the sack, and represent additional business. Investigation among the news dealers of the city also shows that they have not lost by reason of the new scheme. It is evident that the sacks serve a class of people who went without papers before, because they could not be served by the newsboy system.—Wall Street Journal.

Pleasantly Missed.

"Too bad about the Grabcoins," "What's happened to them?" "The war has kept them away from Paris for more than two years, according to Mrs. Grabcoin." "Do you suppose Paris is aware of that?" "No, but Mrs. Grabcoin talks as if her absence were a source of profound regret to all the capitals of Europe."

FOOD CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES MUST BE INCREASED TO THE LIMIT

Secretary of Agriculture Houston Urges Farmers to Increase Their Acreage of All Grains and Vegetables—War Demands and World Food Shortage Should Be Met by Farmers of United States.

Washington.—Secretary of Agriculture Houston recently issued a statement emphasizing the importance to the nation of a generously adequate food supply for the coming year in view of the economic problems which may arise as a result of the entrance of the United States into the war. "Many millions of people across the seas, as well as our own people," says the secretary, "must rely in large part upon the products of our fields and ranges. This situation will continue to exist even though hostilities should end unexpectedly soon, since European production cannot be restored immediately to its normal basis. Recognition of the fact that the world at large, as well as our own consumers, must rely more strongly on American farmers this year than ever before should encourage them to strive to the utmost to meet these urgent needs."

Enlarged production of our staple food crops is the most important service required of our agriculture, according to the secretary. He says:

No Chance of Over-Production.

"Because of the shortage of such crops practically throughout the world there is no risk in the near future of excessive production such as sometimes has resulted in unremunerative prices to producers. This is particularly true of the cereals and of peas, beans, cowpeas, soy beans and buckwheat. In view of the world scarcity of food, there is hardly a possibility that the production of these crops by the farmers of the United States can be too great this year, and there is abundant reason to expect generous price returns for all available surplus."

"The most effective step that may be taken to increase the production of these crops is to enlarge the acreage devoted to them in the regions where they are grown habitually. This expansion of acreage should be to the limit permitted by available good seed, labor, and equipment."

"Taking the winter-wheat territory as a whole, winterkilling has occurred to an extent very much greater than usual. This obviously, if not compensated for in some way, will mean a material reduction in the supplies of our most important bread cereal. Where winter wheat has been damaged sufficiently to justify the abandonment of fields, it should by all means be replaced by spring-planted food crops, preferably small grains or corn. The condition of the winter wheat crop, as shown by the department in its last report, is more than 25 per cent below the average condition April 1 for the past ten years. This condition forecasts a production this year nearly 52,000,000 bushels less than that of 1916 and 243,000,000 bushels less than the crop of 1915."

Value of Oats and Barley.

"Climatic requirements of spring wheat during the last few weeks of its growth render it a more risky crop than others to plant outside the areas in which its production has been proved to be successful, so that it is not recommended for regions where oats or corn will be more certain to produce satisfactory yields."

"If land intended for spring wheat cannot be put into good condition early enough for seeding, oats or barley can be substituted to good advantage in the sections where these crops are known to do well. The ease with which barley may be substituted directly for wheat in human food and its usefulness to replace wheat milling by-products as food in the production of the milk supply, renders its abundant production important."

"The place of rye under present conditions is an important one. The crop this year should be harvested and utilized with more than the usual care."

The high food value of rice, in the opinion of the secretary, warrants a large increase in planting in the states where this cereal can be grown. Increased acreage of grains sorghums is also strongly recommended.

Large Acreage of Corn Urged.

The vital importance of a large acreage of corn is pointed out by Secretary Houston. He says this crop "is the leading food and feed crop of the United States in geographic range of production, acreage and quantity of production. Because of the prices obtained for the last crop and the world demand for this grain, its profitability to the American farmer during the approaching season is clear. Conditions now warrant the planting of the largest acreage of this crop which it is possible to handle effectively."

"Although fall is the proper time for breaking sod for corn, there are many unproductive and foul meadows and indifferent pastures in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and the Middle Atlantic and Northeastern States that, under existing conditions can be broken now to advantage and planted to corn. The resulting reduction of hay and pasture would be more than replaced by the corn stover, ensilage, and grain produced."

"Earliness of maturity, other factors being equal, is advantageous in the case of practically all grain crops. Relatively early maturing varieties

should be selected where possible, and the planting should be done at the earliest suitable date. With the small grains an advance of three or four days in stage of maturity frequently saves a crop from serious damage by rusts. With corn a similar advantage is obtained by early maturity when severe droughts are encountered and when killing frosts occur toward the end of the season."

Hay and Forage.

"A deficiency of hay and forage for the next winter would jeopardize the future meat and dairy supplies of the country and result in a shortage of roughage for military draft and saddle animals. In regions where dairying dominates, the full acreage of clover, alfalfa, and the grasses that is in productive condition should be maintained. Under the conditions prevailing in most dairying sections these crops can be carried with less manure power than that required for tilled crops. The older, thinner and less productive grass lands, however, frequently can be made to produce much larger yields of feed in corn than if left as they are in unproductive grass."

"Seed potatoes should be conserved by planting on the best lands available for them and planning for thorough tillage and protection of the crop against disease and insect pests. Potatoes can be grown most advantageously near the centers of population in the Northern States where transportation cost may be reduced to a minimum. This crop is capable of quick and large increase of production when conditions are favorable."

"Such vegetable crops as carrots, rutabaga, turnips, onions, and cabbage are worthy of much more attention than they generally receive, especially in the eastern United States. All these crops are capable of large production on suitable land under intensive culture throughout the more densely populated portions of the country."

"The high prices for foodstuffs that have prevailed during the last few months have stimulated interest in the increase of home supplies of vegetables, poultry, and dairy products on farms."

"Through increased attention to poultry on farms it is possible to add quickly and materially to the food supply."

"When conditions render it feasible small flocks of poultry should be kept by families in villages, towns, and especially in the suburbs of large cities. The need for this extension of poultry raising is particularly great where consumption exceeds production, as in the Northeastern states."

"Consumers living in villages and in the suburbs of cities do not appreciate sufficiently the possibility of adding materially to their food supply by utilizing suitable idle soil in yards, vacant lots, and unused outlying fields. The total contribution to the food supply of families and communities which can be brought about through such activities is great. Gardening is peculiarly an activity in which the family and the community may share with resultant mutual helpfulness and benefit."

"The duty of the individual farmer at this time is to increase his production, particularly of food crops. If he has control of tillable land not in use, or money lying idle, or labor unemployed—he should extend his operations so as to employ those resources to the fullest extent. This does not mean that he should rob his land, waste his capital, or expend his labor

MISS PREPAREDNESS



Here is our 1917 girl—Miss Preparedness. Her costume is of army cloth, from head to her well turned ankle.

The remarkable feature of the costume is the cape or poncho, as you prefer it, thrown over her shoulders. It will surprise you to learn that this is really her skirt which buttons up the front. In time of need it serves the purpose of an adequate body covering. When necessity or convention demands a skirt our charming Miss loosens the fastenings at the throat and binds it about the waist. If tramping or shooting is the program she wears it as pictured above.

Should this young lady join an arm of our service this garb would be most utilitarian. Within a moment she could climb over the sides of her aero and soar upward or mount her horse or motorcycle as necessity may demand and speed away.

Cap, jacket, trousers, and puttees are of the same material as the poncho.

fruitlessly, but that by wise planning and earnest effort he should turn out a greater quantity of food crops than ever before. He will not lose by it; and he will perform an important service in supporting his country in the task that lies before it. The agricultural sufficiency of a nation is not attained unless as the units which compose it are efficient. Those agricultural workers who produce, conserve, and market wisely will help toward the achievement of national agricultural sufficiency, and thus will perform valuable service for the nation."

DOG BRAVED FIRE FOR PUPS

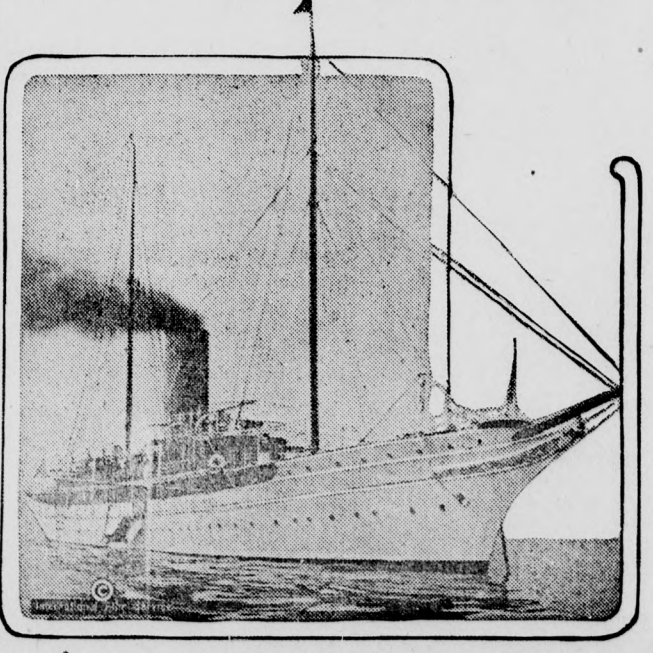
When Firemen Rescued Them Mother Left Basement of Burning House.

Minneapolis.—With a mother's devotion, Fidella, a St. Bernard dog, blinded by smoke and flying embers, crouched in protection over her two recently born pups in the basement of a house destroyed by fire.

Firemen and Mrs. Maude Adams, owner of the house and of Fidella, called in vain for the giant St. Bernard to escape. Paul W. Dwyer, a fireman, finally crawled into the furnace-like basement and rescued the pups. Fidella, seeing that her offspring was in safety, attached herself as protection to Dwyer in the fight against the fire.

Mrs. Adams, her young son and the St. Bernards are being cared for by friends.

COCHRANE YACHT NOW BRITISH CRUISER



The Warrior, one of the finest and stanchest pleasure craft in commission, once owned by Frederick W. Vanderbilt and then by Alexander Smith Cochrane, has just been purchased by the British government and converted into a light cruiser. She is a fast twin screw vessel, 225 feet long, and was built in 1914 at Troon, Scotland, for Mr. Vanderbilt.

